NEW YORK HERAID, TURBDAY, POSIGIARY, 12, 1807. PETPLE SHEET,

WASHINGTON

Debate in the Senate on the Authority of President Johnson to Appoint Provisional Covernors.

Mr. Eliot's Bill for the Re-establishment of Civil Government in Louisiana.

Ill Increasing the Compensation of Govment Clerks Passed in the Senate.

The Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill Reported in the House.

Incomes Up to \$1,000 Exempted from Taxation.

The Question of the Authority of President Johnson to Appoint Provisional Governors. In the Senate to-day considerable feeling was mani-ested in the debate on the resolution of Mr. Chandler, whether there was any authority of law for ntment of the Provisional Governors of the States by President Johnson. Mr. Chandler exercising the power. It was alleged that dent had transferred the property of the United the shape of railroad cars and locomotives, to had no authority to receive the same, and good ground for impeachment, if true. After ion of propriety had been discussed by several including Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Pemercy, in to of twenty-seven year, pays not counted. The ob ed to be to the prejudging of the question by hose who were to be the judges in case an impeachme were brought by the other branch of Congress.

Basis.
In the House to-day the chief feature was the bill reported by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, from the Com government for the State of Louisiana on a loyal basis. This bill was read and was ordered to be printed, and of the House Mr. Eliot moved the previous question or sider the vete by which the prevote of eighty-five to fifty-four, and the that it can pass the House, in the face of the many in many respects from that offered by

per cent loan certificates, payable on de-ade a legal tender for the purpose of bank illion dollars per month, will not be from the Secretary, but he will, in with the expressed wishes of the House of tion to suspend this policy until after the compound

The Bankrupt Bill.
The friends of the Bankrupt bill have had e with the Senators who are friendly to the bill, and morrow. It is now thought that the bill will pass.

The Amendatory Internal Tax Bill. The principles on which the Amendatory Internal Tax bill is based have been already given. It was reported to-day by Representative Morrill, from the Committee of Ways and Means. Among the provisions are the follow-

Ways and Means. Among the provisions are the following:—

Butchers, apothecaries, confectioners, plumbers and gas fitters whose annual sales exceed \$25,000 shall pay, in addition to the special tax now required by law, \$1 for every thousand dollars in excess of \$25,000.

There is no special tax for butter and cheese.

On all sugars produced from sugar cane and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refiner, a tax of one per cent per pound on refined sugars, and on the products of sugar refiners, not including syrup or molasses, a tax of two per cent advalorem. Gunpowder, sive cents per pound for sporting; in kegs, one cent per pound; blasting, in kegs or casks, one-half per cent a pound. Copper and brass tubes, instead of five per centum ad valorem, are to pay one-quarter of a a cent per pound. Cigarettes, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, of all descriptions, the market value of which, including the tax, is not over \$2 per thousand, a tax of \$2 per thousand; when exceeding \$8 per thousand in market value, including the tax, a tax of \$5 a thousand. Boots and shoots, made wholly or in part of india rubber, two per cent ad valorem. Brandy made of grapes, lifty cents per gallon. Hats, caps and bonnets of all descriptions, two per cent ad valorem.

The following, among other articles, are to be exempt

The following, among other articles, are to be exempt

The following, among other articles, are to be exempt from internal taxation:

Alcoholic, otherist and vegetable extracts, wholly for medicinal purposes; bute rope, seine twine and lines of all kinds; canced and preserved meats, not including shellash; carpethag and caba frames; casks, barrels, tanks and kits made of wood, including cooperage of all kinds and packing house and market boxes, whether made of wood or other material; castings of copper, iron or brass, where the duty has been pad on the raw material; cast iron hollow wave, tinned, enamelled, japanned or galvanized; clock trimesings, verges, pendulum rods, &c.; clothing made from material that has been assessed and poid a lax, not including articles woven on frames or kintted; copper bottoms for demestic and culinary purposes, draining and water pipes, glue and gluten of all descriptions in solid cakes, horse rakes, tedders, horse blocks on which a tax has been once assessed and paid, and framed or made up and fitted for use; leather of all descriptions, and goat, caif, sheep, horse and dog skins, tanned or partially tanned, curried or in the rough; manufactures of jute; molasses concentrated, molasses or melado and syrup of molasses, sugar cane jute; oil naphtha, beraine or gasoline marking more than fiftynine degrees on flaum's hydrometer; the product of the distillation or redsiding more than fiftyniane degrees on flaum's hydrometer; the product of the distillation or redsiding of crude jetter-leum, or of crude oil produced by a single distillation of coal, shals, peat, asphaltum or stem bituminous sobstances; petiery wave of all descriptions; sath, rock and root diggers or oxoxavators; scales, pump slides, wheelbarrows, hand carts, soles and heel taps made of fidia rubber and other materials, steel of all descriptions; sath, rock and root binger's board and binder's cloth, seed, markes and etcher lacks of cloth, paper or seeds, whether biank or printed; tha wave for dath descriptions; sather bearts and drays to be used for farming, fretching or l

framed and sent to the Committee on Commerce, to be hill having for its object the entire remodelling of the taws in regard to the manuing and equipment of our laws bearing upon this subject have been contemplated for some time, and action in the matter has been hes the causes of the loss of the sten ners Commodore and Evening Star some time state. The hill has been tho-roughly digested and has received the unreserved san-tion of those most interested both in Boston and New York. The commutes will report to the Hasse in

AMOTTOW.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, east division, displains any connection with the movement to inches the Pacific railroads to use American iron, considering not only that they are bound in good faith, to adhere to now apported to this country are not such as they would wish, even if they had now to use them, in the coneven if they had power to use them in the con-

exclusively of national materials.

Premature Publication of the New Orleans
Riet Investigation.
The action of the New York Times in publishing this neory,ing the report of the House Committee of Investi-garion on the New Orleans riots is a subject of much in on the New Orleans riots is a subject of mich budgmant comment this evening by correspondents and others interested. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times signed a piedge, in common with the representatives of other journals, that no part of the report should be published until it had been acted upon in the House.

Mr. George Peabody and party left here this morning for New York. The City Councils of Washington this evening passed a resolution tendering to Mr. Peabody the hospitalities of the city.

alias Charles Dunham, indicted for perjury, after receiving the instructions of the court, returned a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the accused, Judge Lander and

The Alleged Revenue Frauds in Beston.

Representative Hurburd to-day made a report from
the Committee on Public Expenditures on the so-called ton. They say in the settlement of the government, the Treasury will not see, at a gold val-ion, one-third of the duties which it was alleged the

ment for the arrest of William Lee, a clerk who re-cently absconded with \$36,000 in seven-thirty bonds be-

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

TIPE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN ORIO. Governor of Ohio attesting the ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment by the Legislature of Ohio. It

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

THE ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS. mson, (rep.) of Mass., reported adversely on the

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., reported adversely on the bill to allow Members of Congress to serve as directors of the Asylum for Disabled Volunteers where they have been elected directors before their election to Congress. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ART.

Mr. NEWNER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Civil Rights bill as to extend its operations so that when the residents of any State, beins citizens of the United States, are debarred from any of the privileges of citizens of such State, then all cases arising out of any offence against any such residents on the one part, and any citizen of such State, not debarred from any of the privileges thereof, on the other part, shall be heard and delivered by the courts of the United States, and not by the courts of the State. Mr. Summer asked for immediate consideration of the above. It required unanimous consent for the consideration of it to-day.

Mr. Savinguray (dom) of Del. objected and the reso.

INTMENT OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS BY PRESIDENT

Andrew Johnson, Vice President and Acting President of the United States, had any authority to lappoint provisional governors for the States recently in rebellion. Mr. Chandler said:—I think that this resolution is very important at this time. If the President had no authority of law under the constitution to appoint provisional governors for the States intel vin rebellion, then the action of those governors falls. There have been no governors established over these States into the locopion itself was illegal. New, sir, I desire that the Committee on the Judiciary should make an early report upon this subject. It is due to the President and it is due to the country that these points shall be settled, and settled at an early day. I am not a lawyer, and am hardly competent to decide for myself, still less for the Senate, whether there was any such authority. We know, Mr. President, that when Andrew Johnson, through the bullet of Wilken Booth, became President of the United States the rebels had laid down their arms, and that all of these rebel States were held by military powers, and under these military powers andrew Johnson had a right to appoint military governors, not only for every one of the States lately in rebellion, but for every city, had he seen it so to do. The laws of war are as well understood as the written constitution or the laws of peace. They regulate, governe and control all civilized nations. When Mr. Lincoin desired to create a government in Teunessee he appointed Andrew Johnson brigadier general in the army of the United States and as brigadier general in the Linked States

had no authority to create. These governors were not sent to the Senate for conformation, nor would it have made them any more governors if we had confirmed them no because the Senate and Andrew Johnson together could not have creating and the office. If there was no authority of and the Senate and Andrew Johnson united, having first enacted a law creating an office, before an office could be thus appointed. Now, Mr. President, under the laws of war, as I have said, he had a rish to hold these States by military power and forces. These laws of war have been changed from age to age. They are arbitrary; they are simply the will of the corqueror. Under the laws of war in ancient times prisoners of war were remoreslessly put to death. These laws from age to age became modified, but as late as the real country of the conquered. When Trustal conquered and the suppose of the war upon the conquered. When Trustal conquered and the suppose of the war upon the conquered. When Trustal conquered and the suppose of the war. When Aostria annexed Frankforton-the-Main ahe made Frankfort ton-the-Main ahe made sponse honored by this government in pruting down the rebellion. Mr. President, if Andrew Johnson, the ton-the-Main and the suppose honored by the government in pruting down the rebellion. Mr. President, that for this one act, and it along, Andrew Johnson abould the impached, I say it, it, as one of his judges on the bench has a right to say that if the man before him was guilty of morder, then he onght to be shaped, if he was quilty of milder to the synthesis of the man before him was guilty of morder, then he onght to be shaped, if he was quilty of his usurpation with which be incharged, but in the limited state. It is alleged that he reliable to the state of the conditi

country that the removal of the Custom House officers in the city of New York would produce, and no more. Sir, this people have declared—and that decree has been registered on high—that this nation stall stand, and no man or set of men, and no combination of men. I care not whether headed by Jefferson Davis or by Andrew Johnson or any other living man—no man and no combination of men can overthrow it. It will stand asy and every assault that can be made upon it. I hope my resolution will be taken up.

Mr. Dixox, (rep.) of Coun., said it was true, as Mr. Chandler had said, that it was important to know whether the President of the United States had exceeded his authority in appointing provisional governors. He agreed to that. Perhaps he should not agree with Mr. Chandler as to the propriety of offering a resolution of this kind and then calling upon the House of Representatives to impeach the President. It struck him (Mr. Dixon), while listening to Mr. Chandler, that he (Mr. Chandler) was not adding very much to his reputation as an impartial judge. It struck him that if the House should draw up articles and send them to the Senate the Senator from Michigan, after the speech he had just made, could hardly be an imperial judge of the merits of the case. Whether such remarks were proper at this time it was for him (Mr. Chandler) to determine. If it was desirable to know what here the President had any right to appoint provisional governors, it must be important also to know whether the President had any right to appoint provisional governors, it must be important also to know whether the President had any right to appoint provisional governors, it must be important also to know whether the President had any right to appoint provisional governors, it must be important also to know whether the President had any right to appoint provisional governors, it must be important also to know whether the President had any right to appoint provisional governors it must be important also to know whether the President had any r

subject, not not to form an opinion or make any investigation whatever of anything which might tend to make up his mind. It must be disarreeable to any Senator to be called upon to sit as a judge upon charges growing out of it. He made these rebursts simply to express to the Senate his notion that in the present condition of affairs it became Senators to be extremely cautious, not only with reference to what they might but they might have to consider in a judicial capacity. He regretted, therefore, that the resolution had been offered; although as he was not called upon to act opon it, it was not a matter for him particularly to interfere with.

Mr. Posmony, (rep.) of Kansas, spoke in a strain similar to Mr. Fessenden. He hoped Senators would not incase the impeachment should come briors them.

Mr. Genne, (rep.) of Iswa, moved to lay the resolution that the impeachment should come briors them.

Mr. Genne, (rep.) of Iswa, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion prevailed without a call of the year and nays.

THE MILL AMENIATION OF THE POSTAL LAW.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of N. Y., the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to request the Clierk of the Honse to return to the Senate the bill amendatory of the postal laws. This bill, which modifies the charges for momey orders and provides for the appointment of a superintendent of forekin mails and other subordinate officers in the Post Office Department, was passed by the Office of the control of the postal laws. This bill, which modifies the charges for momey orders and provides for the appointment of a superintendent of forekin mails and other subordinate officers in the Post Office Department, was passed by the officers in the Post Office Department, was passed by the Senate after Executive session on Saturday, when, as appeared from statements made to-day, there were but eight or ten Senators present.

Payment of Pravalline Expenses from the piace of moster, in Colorable and the provided that the same shall be paid only to those who d

corporators, and changes the name to the National Theological Institute and University, and extends the powers of the same.

The STRAMER DUNDERSERS.

Mr. Germs introduced a bill for the relief of Williss H. Webb, which autherizes the release to him of the roll of the transportation of the same to him of the relief of Williss H. Webb, which autherizes the release to him of the relief of Williss H. Webb, which autherizes the release to him of the relief of the transportation of payment into an treasury within ninety days the amount advance on account of the vessel. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

JURISDICTION OF DIE COURT OF CLAIM anting Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., introduced a bill of Geo. jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to try a decided in H. Babook against the United States for a good in H. Babook against the United States for a good in the Hebook against the United States for a permitting Mr. Fransportated the withdrawal from bonded was be used for the permitting Mr. Fransportation for specimens of alcademy, physiology or of servation of specimens—same was considered and antitory, present the institutions of alcademy, physiology or of servation of specimens—same was considered and actions for the payment of invalid pensions, and was passed.

Mr. Fransportation of the payment of invalid pensions, and was passed. It appropriates, among other tenns, the following for the support of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was passed. It appropriates, among other tenns, the following for the support of the Post Office Appropriation for transportation of the mails, foreign, \$675,000; for ship, steamboat and way letters, \$8.000; for ompensation to postmaters, \$4,26,000; for clerks by post Offices, \$2,000.000; for postmaters, \$4,26,000; for clerks by post Offices, \$2,000.000; for postmaters, \$4,26,000; for clerks by post Offices, \$2,000.000; for ship, steamboat and way letters, \$8.000; for ompensation to postmaters, \$4,26,000; for clerks by post Offices, \$2,000.000; for ship, steamboat and way le

Evening Sension.

MR. DEGON'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDO
MR. DIXON gave notice that he should not mo
proposed constitutional amendment as an amen
to Mr. Wade's proposition, but as an independent
ure, and that he should call it up at an early day.
MR Senyate asked what proposition Mr. Dixon m

he. Taussuck moved to amend by striking out the provise that the increase shall not apply to any salary increased since July, 1854. Agreed to.

Mr. Freezess moved to assend by striking out the provise to deduct all extra compensation already paid this year in computing the extra twenty per cent. Agreed to.

Mr. Warm moved to amend to include the laborers and employed of the Arsenat. Disagreed to.

Mr. Polling moved to include the Metropolitan police force. Disagreed to.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., moved to amend by including the employes of the Scuate and House of Representatives whose salaries do not exceed \$1,500 per annum. Disagreed to.

Disgreed to.

Mr. Chadre, (rep.) of N. H., moved to amend by including the watchmen employed in the Capitol extension.

Mr. Harmerson, (rep.) of Mo., offered an amendment repealing all acts or parts of acts authorizing to make extra apportionments to the clerks of his department. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of III., offered an amendment that twenty per cent shall not be so applied as to increase any salary to more than \$4,500 for the present year. Disagreed to.

The bill was passed as amended at quarter past eleven P. M., and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASSINGTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 11, 1887.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REPERREN.

The SPEAKER proceeded as the drat business in order to the call of the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call bills were introduced, read twice and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. BLAINR, (rep.) of Me.—To promote the interest of American commerce and ship building. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BLAINR, (rep.) of Me.—Authorizing the purchase by the United States of the farm of the late Robert Isherwood. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. Dunn, (rep.) of R. I.—Resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislattre relative to a breakwater on Block Island. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Ward, (rep.) of N. Y.—Resolutions of the New York Legislature in favor of giving government aid to the Northern Pacific Railway. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railway. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railway. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Ecklist, (rep.) of Ohio—For the relief of Re.

By Mr. Ecklist, (rep.) of Ohio—Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature relative to the amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Ecklist, (rep.) of Ohio—A bill making appropriations (or the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Bulanc, (rep.) of Ohio—A bill making appropriations (or the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Bulanc, (rep.) of Ohio—To declare the ratification of the force of the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Bulanc, (rep.) of Ohio—To declare the ratification of the force of the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Bulanc, (rep.) of Ohio—To declare the ratification of the Force of the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Bulanc, (rep.) of Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ton of the footeesth article of the constitution of the United States proposed by the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Jellan, (rep.) of Ind.—Providing a government for inth Territory. Referred to the Committee on Terripires.

By Mr. Gernnald, (rep.) of Ip-on.—Giving rations to the legal representativer of Luton soldiers who died in prison; amendatory of the joint resolution of July 25, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with leave to reportal any time.

By Mr. Pank, (rp.) of Wis.—Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislates in favor of an increased duty on wool. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Alac by Mr. Sane, a resolution for the comoval of certary Indian cibes, now within the State of Wisconsin Referred to the Committee on Management of the Affairs.

By Mr. Aswirs, (rep.) of Wis.—Resolutions of the Fisconsy Legislature praying for a further appropriation for the improvement of the entrance of the Pox Triver, a Green Bay. Referred to the Committee on Copmerce.

Ay Mr. Biowritt, (rep.) of Cal.—A bill making grants of land to California, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Goodwin, (rep.) of Arizona. For the relief of the inhabitants of clifes and towns on the public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Goodwin, (rep.) of New Mexico.—For ascertaining a wastern Virginia. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By & Chayer, (rep.) of New Mexico.—For ascertaining a wastern virginia. Referred to the Post Office Committee on Public Lands.

Resolutions anorten and represented.

The call of Sales for intelligence on California to ascertain the academic of the Sales for resolutions where the california whether there is a Claims Committee on Claims to ascertain whether there is a Claims Committee on Claims to ascertain whether there is a Claims Committee on Claims to ascertain whether there is a Claims Committee on Claims to ascertain whether there

gislature shall be duly elected and qualified under the provisions of this act. Such Provisional Council shall, with the vision of this act, Such Provisional Council shall, with the interest of the control of the con

The Strakers withheld the motion in order that certain executive communications might be presented.

The Strakers thou presented the following communications:—

From the President of the United States, in answer to the Heuse resolutions of the 4th of February, transmitting official correspondence with reference to the visit of Professor Agnesiz to Brazil.

From the Postmaster General, with report of all fines imposed and deductions made from pay of contractors, &c.

From the Secretary of War, with statement of Quartermaster General, of contracts made during January, 1867.

From the Secretary of the treasury, in answer to a resolution of February 8, readies to amount of bondshoned to the Central Pacific Endrod and to the Union Pacific Railroad Companies. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Laws of the Ferritory of Arisona. Referred to the Committee on Ferritories.

FINITY ANSWERSENT TO THE MIGHTARY COMPAINTER BULL.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, leave was granted for the printing of amendments to be soliters to the bill establishing military governments as the Bouth by himself and Mesers, Bouwell and Blaips.

THE COMMISSIONAL PARTERSONAL Temperance Society for a public meeting next Sunday evening.

Mr. Bingeness aggression at parters and the Health of the House was given to the Congressional Temperance Society for a public meeting next Sunday evening.

Mr. Pauce and the would accept the amendment to the resolution that the restaurant in the basement of the Capital should be closed during the meeting (Laughter.)

Mr. Pauce and be would accept the amendment of the Capital should be closed during the meeting (Laughter.)

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Mr. Pauce and be would accept the amendment of the Capital should be closed during the meeting (Laughter.)

Mr. Pauce and the term of the Manager and other from John C. Green, W. H. Aspinwall, Oliver Charlick, Inuriow Weed, Phelips, Dodge & Co., John J. Cisco and other city and the co

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Victoria despatch states that the American ship Nicholas Biddle was caught in a terrife gale in Poget Sound and drifted on Rosedale rocks, but floated on afterwards and was towed into Esquimall harbor by her Britannic Majesty's ship Eparrow Hawk, having sustained serious damage.

A fire this morning in Poisom street destroyed several houses, Loss \$20,000.

The bark Almenn, with a cargo of wheat for Philadelphia, sailed yesterday. The steamship Oriflamme, from Portland, Oregon, with four thousand barrels of flour for New York, arrived last night.